

THE MAN.

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HUM-BUGS.

There are every day to be found among us fresh hum-bugs, large and small gull-traps, to catch the unwary; but such new-fangled conceits are not dangerous: a few butterflies lose their wings, and some half a dozen flies their legs, and the trick is exposed. There are, however, hum-bugs of longer standing, which have the sanction of antiquity, that are truly dangerous; and the most pernicious of these, are sustained by the laws of the land. Hum-bugs sustained by law are dangerous, because the people are not allowed to examine and pronounce an opinion upon them. There is not a sensible man in the community who will acknowledge that he is ruled by laws that he never understood, and never hopes to understand, or that these laws are introduced, interpreted, and put into execution by a combination of men called Lawyers, who have assumed an authority which the people never gave them. Who are Lawyers? Who made Lawyers? From whence did they come? The people never made them; the people never consented to their appearance among us. An honest man, a free citizen, a republican, looks upon a Lawyer as a natural enemy to social happiness, an unceasing promoter of strife, and could the country be rid of the whole profession, it would be an occasion of public rejoicing. Then why are they tolerated in Society? Why do we allow them to cheat and fleece us? Why do we allow our property and our reputation in every disputed case to be at the mercy of men whose existence depends upon the waste and destruction of both? It is because we do not reflect on our most important rights and duties. It is because we disregard our dearest interests. We do, indeed, labor diligently in our vocations. We build good houses; we manufacture fine raiment; we prepare meat and bread: but the houses are not for our own heads, the fine raiment is for other backs, the food reaches not our own mouths. We spend lives of unrequited labor; we see the most and best of our earnings consumed by rogues and idlers, and if our miserable lives are spared, the frosts of age are sure to be sharpened by the chill of poverty.

This trouble arises from bad laws, shamefully administered. We shall have no relief, until we take up the whole business of jurisprudence. We must have a thorough law reform. The land must be purged of the wicked and unintelligible trash, that is bandied about by Lawyers and their prototypes, the Judges, under the abused name of justice.

We shall take a more suitable opportunity to return to this subject, and now offer a few remarks bearing upon the Right to Property, which were originally published in the New York Evening Journal, (when under the control of S. H. Jenks,) and which may lead us to some valuable reflections upon this all-important subject.

(From the N. Y. Evening Journal.)

A CHIEF JUSTICE AND OTHER MATTERS.

To the minds of the multitude, there is no agreeable or interesting association with the name of Chief Justice. We are in the habit of turning from the name, as from the man who bears it, with coldness and aversion.

Judges, attorneys, sheriffs, constables, criers, poor debtors, felons and a prison, all haunt the imagination in one formidable and connected group,—an ob-

ject of fear to some, of hatred to many, and of aversion to all.

There is perhaps no popular prejudice without some foundation in reason;—we cannot, however, stop to look it up in the present instance, simply proposing to ourselves to hazard a few cheap reflections upon gentlemen who thrive by the law, as well as upon some other matters that may not be irrelevant in their good company. The name of chief justice being merely picked up for a head, that office standing out as the most obvious reward to encourage the industrious lawyer, without consigning to despair the idle and the dissolute.

Having said so much by way of preface, we admonish all who read for amusement simply, that they accompany us no further; we cannot stop even to crack one joke for their gratification; but if there is any sober citizen who is willing to spare a thought for his own dearest interests and most important duties, we take him heartily by the hand, and beg him to favor us with his good company through a few short paragraphs, and we will endeavor to give him not precepts or counsel that we require him to obey, but food for reflection,—for reflection upon matters that the American People have too long neglected, and upon which they have no business to take ours, or any other man's say-so, but to reflect and to judge each man for himself.

It is no slander upon the profession, to say that the object of a lawyer's education is to prepare himself for the sale of legal opinions, which are ready for the first, if not for the highest, bidder, and that he must be prepared to defend them without regard to justice or mercy. This fact can be no more denied, than that there are two sides to every case, and that the first applicant secures the first counsel, without regard to the merits of his cause, provided his purse is long enough to meet the cost,—or that the habit of defending indiscriminately the cause of the righteous not only disqualifies a man for the ready apprehension of truth, but teaches him to regard it with indifference when found.

The immediate interest of the lawyer requires that the approaches to justice should be shrouded in mystery, that it should be an article of commerce monopolized by the profession, and held at the highest price; and in this traffic no competition of domestic material is permitted; excepting a few wretched essays at imitation, the wares are all of foreign growth or manufacture, and, wonderful to say, the more stale, the more antique and grotesque, the higher prized.

We are required to respect private rights, and under the spirit of our republican institutions the rights of individuals are respected; but in compliance with the letter of laws that freemen never made, and that the people can never understand, we are daily called upon to see the rights of individuals trampled under foot, their persons and their property both subjected to the mercy of decisions founded on caprice, or upon usages that are wholly foreign to our habits, and an outrage to common sense; yes, all of us (for even the rich do not always escape) are made the sport of laws, which the people have neither the time nor the means to know any thing about, and that are interpreted and sometimes administered by heedless boys, no less than by men, who make justice a trade.

In a republic, the object of the lawgiver is the happiness of the people; under every other form of government, it is the gratification of a few, at the expense of many. Our government was something new under the sun, and its venerable founders in looking about for precedents could find none that were applicable to the case in hand, and suffered the entire system of jurisprudence as it existed under the colonial government to remain the law of the land, confiding in the good sense of the people to modify and expunge as circumstances may require. There have indeed been some inconsiderable modifications, but nothing radical, nothing that the pure spirit of our institutions, and the increasing intelligence of

the people, required; and there will be no reform, while the business of law continues to be a trade or profession, and the people continue to submit to be sheared and fleeced, without inquiring by whose authority or for whose benefit. As a nation are we never to stand upon our own legs? Does the infant cartilage fail of becoming bone? Or does the hide refuse to indurate by the storms of half a century?

As it regards criminal jurisprudence, but a small proportion of the community trouble themselves about so dry a subject at all, still less with any other view than to study its character so far as it may affect the security of property. On the score of morals, all existing provisions for their improvement are a palpable abortion, where they happen to fail in their general effect of promoting immorality.

We now propose therefore, to take the bull by the horns, and employ the very little time that is left us, in a few observations upon the law affecting property. Little need be said as to the paramount importance of this subject, since we all feel it, and it is quite evident that injudicious legislation upon this matter will result in mischievous consequences.

First, as to the right of property,—and here we shall take the liberty of quoting from high authority, for the benefit of those who need such aids to their judgment, whilst for our own part we confess that we look upon the whole system, as now practised, of appealing to authorities and precedents, as glaringly mischievous, calculated to bolster up small men and wicked ones, to perpetuate error, and to render justice and sound reason subservient to professional dexterity. Judge Blackstone tells us, that "the permanent right to property is *no natural but merely a civil right*." He goes on to say, "Had a man a right to dispose of property on a moment beyond his life, he would also have a right to dispose of it for a million of years to come,—which would be very absurd and inconvenient." Sound doctrine this,—standing upon even better authority than Judge Blackstone's dictum,—upon the foundation of truth and justice. We beg the attention of our fellow citizens to this quotation from the highest legal authority, because there is no opinion more prevalent, than that every individual in society has a natural right to dispose of his acquired property as he pleases,—to bequeath it to his children or to others, as may be suggested by sound discretion, or by caprice. A republican education teaches us that the inheritance of kingdoms and principalities, however inconsiderable, is a usurpation; yet we cannot merely tolerate, but encourage accumulation in the hands of individuals to the amount of millions, that give more power over the temporal happiness of man, than is possessed by many petty princes,—and the accumulations are not only safe in the hands of the lucky adventurer who acquires them, but we insure it to his devisee, or to his natural heirs, against every casualty but their own imprudence. The probable contingency that the accumulation may be speedily dissipated, encourages a hope that the evil may abate,—yet no one will have the hardihood to say, that we should take no precaution against contracting disease, on being assured that under favorable circumstances, a cure might be hoped for.

Our present object, however, is not so much to expose the inequality or injustice of the existing laws that relate to property, as to point out the duty and the right of the whole people to inquire diligently into the matter and decide for themselves upon the expediency or the in expediency of any change or modification.

Let it should be thrown into our teeth that in urging all this, we are offering nothing new—we acknowledge it on the spot—and claim no further merit than that of raking up (from the gutter if you please) a little old but much neglected truth, that it may be profitable for us all to ponder upon.

We beg leave to make a brief quotation from Chancellor Brougham, a man scarcely less known,

and certainly not less respected where known than Judge Blackstone.

"If human happiness is promoted by the institution of property, it is a natural right. Moreover, whenever it is clear that any particular system of property will be more generally advantageous than another, it is also a natural right that such a system should be adopted. *It is the duty of a government, in case the law of the land does not coincide with this test, to promote their coincidence, as fast and as far as possible.*"

It is perfectly clear, therefore, from the recorded opinions of these great men, that it is the right and the duty of government to make at any moment such a change in all the laws affecting the right of property, as the interest and happiness of the whole people may require. Government being instituted not for the especial benefit of a few lucky individuals, but for the equal benefit of all. This is a doctrine that we never doubted, yet a general prejudice has prevailed to the contrary, not only in every other land, but among us. And with no unfriendly feelings whatever to the individuals who belong to the legal profession, we must observe that their immediate interests instruct them to keep this prejudice alive. They would say to us, if they dared, what is taught among themselves, that "*it is well if the mass of mankind will obey the laws when made, without scrutinizing too nicely into the reasons of making them.*" Is such your opinion, fellow citizens? if so, we regret the time we have spent in exhorting you to take care of your own interests.

In justice to ourselves, it may be well here to say that we desire not to inculcate the opinion that lawyers are more illiberal or more depraved than other men. The living examples of Chief Justice Marshall, Chancellor Kent,—of Gould, Story, and innumerable others, not only prove the legal profession is not incompatible with high moral and intellectual excellence, but that even its severer studies fail to extinguish or to blunt the kinder susceptibilities of the heart;—nor should our humble meed of praise be denied to the enlarged benevolence, the charity for every human frailty, and (however paradoxical it may seem, we adventure to subjoin) to that most unerring proof of true wisdom, the amiable simplicity of manners which distinguish these good men. But it must not be forgotten that the best years of a lawyer's life are expended in laboriously selecting from an almost incredible mass of rubbish—what? a few common truths, applicable to the familiar business of life. They are wedded to the forms, to the technicalities, to the sinuosities of the profession, before mature judgement has enabled them to discriminate between that truth which is valuable in itself, and that which derives all its importance from factitious circumstances, that are entitled to no consideration whatever amongst a free people:—a people who now are, or should and must be, qualified to govern themselves.

After acknowledging with becoming gratitude our happy lot as a people, we cannot be insensible to numberless and great evils that appear to arise from some imperfection in our institutions. There is no doubt great room for improvement in the happiness of man that may be brought about by human exertion;—yet the objects that may be effected by legislation, or by individual effort, must remain comparatively abortive, whilst all that affects the physical convenience of man, or all that has the most material influence upon his temporal welfare, is tied up and placed without the pale of legislative control.

Remember:—Our present laws that affect property are the creation of men who were the servants of a King; or grew up under the usages of an arbitrary form of government;—and that the only modification of its odious features is the circumstance of dividing the property of an intestate among the nearest kin, instead of giving the whole of it to one of them. This amelioration was made by our fathers in the younger days of the Republic. What have we done? We have returned to our ploughs and our work-benches, leaving the whole field of legislation to the lawyer and the overgrown capitalist, quietly submitting our nose and our forehead both to the grindstone. And no further reform or improvement in any degree essential need ever be hoped for, unless the people themselves, the great body of vulgar, hard-fisted, working people, open their eyes, come forward, and do their own clean, as well as their own and their neighbors' dirty work.

Nor will any good citizen be inclined to contradict us when we say, that every reflecting man who loves his children, or has any regard for those who are to come after him, must unite with us in all that

is essential, if not in all that may be thought peculiar in the doctrine we have advanced. For however well defended we may be against the bleak winds of adversity, that render life but one long and dreary and cheerless winter to thousands,—however walled about by wealth, by influence, or by favor,—the chances are as ten to one that our immediate descendants will be turned into the ranks, without favor or affection, to take pot-luck with the common herd of their poor and despised fellow citizens.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES TO LAFAYETTE.

For the following correct account of the ceremonies in this city, on Thursday, in honor of the memory of La FAYETTE, we are indebted to the Mercantile Advertiser:

It is not in the power of human language to give even a faint idea of the scene which presented itself. Accustomed as we are, at least to attempt something which may record an event where the general feelings are deeply interested, we honestly confess our utter incapacity to do justice to the imposing scene, in which almost every member of our community was engaged. The whole city may literally be said to have felt that a great man had fallen—that he who was the friend and companion of Washington—he, who was ever ready to give his counsel, or draw his sword in the sacred cause of Liberty, and of man, had departed. The pageant was solemn and imposing beyond a comparison with any similar celebration we have ever witnessed. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning there was a considerable shower, and a threatening throughout the fore part of the day, though the sun occasionally broke through with a scorching heat. There was not wanting much poetic vein, to give the reflection that the day was emblematic of the feelings with which all were penetrated—bursting forth anon in a flood, and as if by some magic influence clearing away and burning forth with the most fervid heat. A cloudy atmosphere, however, obscured the heavens until noon, which gave place to a brilliant sunshine until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when another shower came on, which lasted for about half an hour. The procession then commenced by the forming of the Military, under the command of Major General Morton. The streets began to be thronged at an early hour, and the Park to be filled, so that by the time the procession started the streets, the stores, the balconies, the windows, the tops of the houses and every place containing the slightest elevation were all literally stowed, with the best dressed and most orderly assemblage we have ever seen. We would, were it in our power by words, to give some idea of the numbers, the variety in dress, but above all of the extreme comeliness and good behavior, of a number which could not have been less than *one hundred thousand*. Thousands, no doubt, came in from the neighboring cities and villages.

The houses situated on the streets through which the procession was to pass, were filled at a very early hour. Indeed so great was the desire to view the solemnities that exertions were made by our citizens to obtain situations for their friends, several days previous to the day appointed to pay honor to the illustrious deceased.

Flags were universally displayed half mast from the shipping, all our principal Hotels and public houses; some of them trimmed round the edges with crape, and others displayed a bow of crape at the end of the staff.

Many of the stages which ply from the lower to the upper end of the city, displayed the American and tri-colored flags, dressed in mourning; the tri-colored flag was also displayed from several of the public houses.

The Societies were in line along the eastern side of Broadway. The Military line was formed in Chambers street. The Military took up their line of march in front of the City Hall, and passed through the Park from Broadway to Chatham street, and then up the Bowery, when the various Societies and citizens joined, and the march commenced up to Broome street, thence into Broadway, and down to the Battery.

The latter end of the procession had not all passed into the Park when its head had reached the Park again, the place of starting, although the distance is between two and three miles.

The military display was uncommonly handsome, and the shrouding of the banners, the reversion of

arms, the mournful music of the dirges, and the sound of the muffled drums, gave solemnity to the passing scene, and made a deep impression.

There was a part of the military display which attracted much attention: it was those companies dressed in dark grey uniform, with large plumes, and followed by a company of horse, of similar dress. Their black plumes and dark uniforms carried the impression that they were dressed particularly for the occasion.

The banners of the various Societies were all tastefully put in mourning. Those of the Firemen were truly elegant.—Indeed, the great taste displayed by this patriotic body of men, on all occasions, entitles them to the highest honor.

The Trades' Union Societies displayed several beautiful new banners, which were enshrouded also, with great taste.

The cannon were all covered with black cloth. A beautiful white horse caparisoned in mourning was led by a groom.

The Urn was conveyed on an open carriage drawn by four white horses, guarded by the Lafayette Guards, and followed by the Revolutionary Ball bearers, members of the Cincinnati Society, in open barouches.

The scene in Broadway, Chatham street, and through the whole route of the procession, far surpassed any exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The streets were lined with a dense mass of citizens, and every house on the line was filled even to the roof with spectators of the solemn scene. The public buildings, such as the Museums, and others, appeared to contain some thousands, even to the roof, and had a very fine effect.

The ceremony in Castle Garden was equally imposing. The garden was filled to overflowing, and what added much of the feeling which belongs to such an occasion, there must have been more than one hundred banners displayed by our various societies, who assembled with heartfelt sympathy to express their purest feelings for the demise of the real friend of liberty.

Of the oration by Gen. James Tallmadge, we can not now speak, as we in vain endeavored to hear it, which was impossible. Of course, it will be published.

The most solemn part of the procession, we witnessed at 11 o'clock—it was the return from Castle Garden, of the Horse and Urn, accompanied by the Lafayette Guards, with torches burning, and drum and life playing the dead march.

The following is an extract from an ode, prepared for the occasion, and sung by the New York Sacred Music Society, as the Procession Entered the Garden:

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
And give these sacred relics room,
To slumber in the silent dust.

FRUITS OF THE "EXPERIMENT"—*One Day's Work.*
—There arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, (says the Jour. of Com.) five vessels from Mexico, with the following sums in specie respectively:—

\$42,000	\$50,954
95,000	28,000
20,000	
Total,	\$241,954

FIRE.—The turpentine factory of Edward D. West, at the foot of 17th street, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock.

Mr. West suffered a similar calamity about two months since, as he had done more than once before.

DEATHS IN NEW ORLEANS.—During the month of May last, 431 persons were buried in New Orleans, and during the first five days of June 90 persons were buried. The monthly interments, were the city healthy, would not exceed 180.

THE "FANCY WIGS" OF NEWARK having resolved to have a party celebration on the Fourth of July, the Ladies' Shoe and Men's Pump Makers' Society met on Monday last and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society disapprove of celebrating the ensuing anniversary of American Independence on party principles, and consequently deem it inexpedient to join in any such celebration.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published.

JNO. H. BAKER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. Webster, from the Joint Committee on the subject of paying suitable respect to the memory of General Lafayette, made a report. The resolutions are the same as those adopted in the House. Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill from the house, without amendment, relative to foreign gold coins and the gold coins of the United States, which was read a first and second time. The bill providing Indian annuities for 1834 was taken up, amended, ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, regulating the deposits of the public money in the state banks, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Preston said he had a resolution intimately connected with this last mentioned bill which he desired to present. Leave having been granted, he submitted a resolution rescinding the joint resolution fixing the 30th of June for the adjournment of Congress, and providing for the adjournment in the same manner on the — day of July. The resolution of Mr. Sprague, authorizing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to pursue their investigations into the affairs of the Post Office Department during the recess of Congress was passed. Mr. Clayton, at his own request, was excused from serving on the committee. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, passed, and sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate and examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, reported a resolution setting apart Friday for the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, and providing that the House continue its consideration for each succeeding day thereafter, until the subject be finally disposed of. It would be recollected, he said, "that the report of the Bank Committee had been made nearly a month since, and had not been called up for consideration. The Committee had omitted to call for its consideration because, on informal consultation with many of the members of the House of both sides of this question, they concluded it to be the wish of a large majority of the members that the Bank report should not be taken up until the appropriation bills had first been disposed of. We have now reason to believe that all bills, the passage of which are indispensable to the healthful action of the Government, will have been disposed of by Friday. Mr. Thomas said he was sensible it is now too late to act on the fifth resolution accompanying the majority report; for that reason, it was his purpose to submit, in lieu of that resolution, one, by which the Sergeant-Arms should be required to notify the persons who have defied the authority of this House, to appear at its bar on a day to be named, early in the next session, to await its further order." Mr. Watmough moved the consideration of the resolution, and after a desultory debate the House decided to consider, 95 to 65. Mr. Wilde offered as an amendment, a resolution that the Houses would on Friday go into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions reported by the Investigating Committee, and continue the consideration from day to day until the subject was finally disposed of. Mr. Miller rose and called for the order of the day. Mr. H. Everett moved the House to go in Committee to consider the bills reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Thomas hoped he would withdraw his motion, so as to let the question of consideration be decided. But Mr. Everett refused to withdraw, and the House proceeded to the special order, being the Indian bill's.

GOLD CURRENCY.—The bill to increase the value of gold one sixteenth has passed the House of Representatives and is before the Senate. Should this bill pass it will put an end to the exportation of the precious metal as an article of commerce, and gold will soon become abundant. The emigrants who are flooding the country, would not then stop in N. York and sell it to the brokers as they now do, but would scatter it in every direction. We saw a foreigner a few days since pull out of his pocket a large handful of shining gold to look for a quarter dollar. The sight was cheering. — *Somerset Messenger*.

Correspondence of the Man.

PATERSON, N. J., June 26th, 1834.

"Alas! poor Yorick."—The poor Bankites have "to come to the scratch" themselves; it is not altogether "a fair business transaction," but so it is.

By facts lately disclosed by a Noble-man of their party, it seems that at the fall election their committee of vigilance, consisting of the goodly number of 139, incurred expenses to a Mr. Rogers, Tavern-keeper of this town, for sundry "services done and performed by said Roger, for and to the benefit and advantage of the said bank committee," to a considerable amount, for which they merely gave their "promises to pay," but availing themselves of the then common excuse, "the pressure in the money market"—which, by the way, has compressed our state to 100 miles in length, (vide Frelenghuesen) "they have utterly refused to pay any part or parcel thereof, although often requested so to do;" for the amount of which bill said Rogers has been under the necessity of bringing suit, and now prays 139 Judgements!

"Some wickedly disposed persons" insinuate that the suits have only been instituted for the purpose of rewarding with "the spoils of victory" their Noble constable and worthy justice; but it cannot be possible that they could think of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." More anon.

In haste, yours &c.

FOR "THE MAN."

THE JOURNEMEN BAKERS.

Mr. Editor—It would be well for the public to be informed, that those employers, who have men at work below the just price that the journeymen have turned out for, are men, who are commonly termed *botches*, or the scum of the trade, and who know but very little about the business; men of mean and filthy aspect, who have embraced the opportunity to take advantage of honest men striving against arbitrary avarice, who ask nothing but what is just, and will submit to nothing that is wrong. But, Mr. Editor, the fault is as much to be laid at the doors of those little-minded employers that show a niggardly disposition by hiring such half-way workmen to fill the places of able men, men striving for nothing but their just rights. Will this enlightened community suffer such bare-faced tyranny performed before their eyes, and not notice it? Will they, after beholding such meanness and want of spirit on the part of the employers, will they, I ask, give their patronage to those, who delight to "oppress the poor because he is poor?" I hope there are none, when they come to consider the case, that will. Those heartless employers that now feel purse-proud, will find that the public will

"Make them

A fixed figure, for the time, for Scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at."

I trust that every mechanic in this city will consider the cause of the Journeymen Bakers as *his* cause, and use the best means in his power to support them in their rights, remembering the old motto, "United we Stand." Yes! we "stand," not to oppress, but to relieve the needy, and succor the distressed,—"dispensing blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."

UNION.

A THRILLING ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very interesting character, occurred in Penn Town ship, a short time since. A woman having occasion to go to a Grocery Store early in the evening, took with her her child of about 3 years old. After purchasing the articles she wanted she was about returning home, when the child was missing. Search was made in the neighborhood, two bell-men were employed, and the neighbors generally turned out in search after the lost one, but without success. About 12 o'clock, the afflicted parents retired to bed, but sleep was a sent from their pillow; and early on the following morning the inquiry was resumed. The first place the mother stopped at was the Grocery, where she so mysteriously missed the child; and while talking with the proprietor at the door, she thought she heard some one breathing, and also the growling of a dog. There was nothing apparently near her but a large sugar box, turned on its side, into which she instinctively looked, and, to her joy and surprise, beheld her child, fast asleep, and kept warm by a faithful dog, which lay beside it. The animal was heard making a noise in the night, as to attract attention. — *U. S. Gaz.*

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

A letter from Boston, dated the 23d instant informs us that the Trades' Union of that city continues to flourish.

Those who have a fondness for military spectacles may behold a very interesting one next week, at Hamilton Square, where a very considerable body of our city troops will encamp for several days, and go through the regular exercises of "the tented field." An evening parade on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be worth a visit from our amateur soldiers. — *Post*.

As some boys were recently playing in a meadow, near Cheriton, Hants, England, one of them discovered, just under the surface of the earth, a leaden box containing about 16,000 silver pennies of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, in a most excellent state of preservation.

A WHALE, more than sixty feet in length, of the fin-back species, was towed into our harbor on Monday morning by a fishing vessel. It had apparently been dead for some time. — *Gloucester Tel.*

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{4}{5}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

MARRIAGES.

In St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. F. H. Cumming, Mr. Enoch Chamberlain to Miss Caroline Crane.

June 26, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois, Marmaduke White, Artist, to Mary Odell, daughter of the late Wm. Mathews.

DEATHS.

Thursday June 26, Mr. John J. Heymer.

June 26, Jacob T. Doty, of the late firm of Van Brunt, Doty & West.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, 6th inst. after a lingering illness Mathew Peck, in the 40th year of his age, a native of Berlin Conn. and late of this city.

June 26, of a lingering disease, Hugh Cooper, aged 67 years.

June 26, of a lingering illness, Walter Coppinger, aged 54 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

Ships Robt. Morris, Singer, Marseilles, E. Groussett; Bristol, Adams, Bristol, Woodhull & Minurn. Hugelique, Halsey, Charleston, Geo. Sutton; brigs Merida, Bonney, Sisal, Allen & Poxon; Victory, Hatch, St. John, N. B.; Roana, Hood, Portland; Fr brig, Boylan, St. Johns, N. B.; schr Control, Denton, Baltimore; Jas. Eisher, West, Philad; Branch, Jordau, do; Amer Smith; Sharp, Richmond; Wm. Meginnay, Philadelphia; Mesonic, Roe, New Haven, Wm. Pratt.

ARRIVED.

Ship Saluda, Jennings, Charleston, 4 days.
Brig barque Cruikston Castle, Fisher, Greenock, 21st May.
Brig Billow, Colburn, of Hallowell New Orleans, 20 ds.
Br. barque Jane, Wood, fm London, 44 ds.
Brig Frances Ann, Allen, Georgetown, 6 ds.
Schr Vesper, Weeks, 5 ds fm Charleston.
Schr Andes, Garretson, 3 ds fm Suffolk.
Schr Sun, Foster, 5 ds fm Richmond.

TO LET.—A first rate Stand, now occupied as a PORTER HOUSE, and the Stock and Fixtures for sale. This is a first rate chance for a person wishing to commence a business of this kind. There is a lease on the house. Inquire on the premises, 55 Houston street, corner of Manhattan street. je27 4t

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT. 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je24

TO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thomas street.

FOR "THE MAN."

THE HICKORY TREE.

(A PARODY.)

When the goddess of Liberty came from above,
And Oppression's proud band had subdued,
To our sire she presented a pledge of her love,
As their hearts she with Freedom imbued:
This fair branch, (said the dame,) from the regions of light,
From the land where no slaves bend the knee,
Plant it, rear it, and keep it forever in sight,
And when grown, name it Hickory Tree!

The celestial exotic took root in our soil,
Like a native it flourished and bore;
And the fame of its wide spreading branches, erewhile
Brought nations to land on our shore:
Unmindful of sect, tribe, or color they came,
For Freedom as brothers agreed;
All were friends, whatever their Country or name
And their standard, the Hickory Tree!

Beneath this fair tree have our Patriots sung,
Of His deeds whose emblem it stands,
Deeds of glory that high sounding praises have rung
From the people over whom He commands;
But his mandates are those only known to our laws,
To make them as happy as free,
Daily, hourly giving us increasing cause,
To honor the Hickory Tree!

But hear, all ye friends, 'tis a tale most profane,
How all the tyrannical powers
Of the Banks, and their minions, are striving amain
To cut down this emblem of ours;
From the East to the West let the story be told,
Through the land let the sound of it flee;
And the far and the near be united and bold
In defence of our Hickory Tree! E. THOMPSON.

AGRICULTURE.

There are few employments more dignified than whacking bushes. Cincinnatus is the greatest name in Roman history, only because he was, after his victories, a farmer in a small way, subsisting chiefly on turnips of his own raising.

The farmer is a lucky man: he is subject to few cares, diseases, or changes. He holds in fee a certain part of this planet, in the shape of a wedge, or inverted pyramid, running from the surface down to the centre, together with the atmosphere above it; and if any man should build a tower overhanging his line by a single brick, though a thousand feet in the air, it may be abated as a nuisance. It is a great thing to have a legal and equitable title to a portion of the earth, to cultivate it, and to owe a support to the application of strength, rather than the misapplication of wit. The farmer is independent of all—he calls no one master.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his pitchfork."

He is not only a friend of humanity, but he is kindly disposed towards brutes. An ox is to him in the light of a friend, a cow is a benefactor, and a calf is almost a child. He is clothed by the sheep, and the cosset lamb is a foster brother of his children, who have a heavy day when their mute friend is sold to the butcher. The farmer has little to buy, and much to sell; his means are large, and his waste little. He is an especial favorite of Ceres and Pomona, but he cares little for Bacchus, Phœbus, and other idlers.

He puts his hand, and a huge one it is, to the plough; and if he looks back, it is in a furrow like the wake of a boat. In May, he puts a potato or two in the earth, and in October he digs in the same place, and finds a peck of them. In spring, he covers with earth three or four kernels of maize, and in autumn he finds ears enough on the spot to furnish the materials for many loaves. He hides in the soil a seed no bigger than a large bed-bug, and in a few weeks the vine appears with several pumpkins attached to it of the capacity of four gallons. If the merchant secures to himself a gain of ten dollars in the lunatic, happy man is his dole; if the farmer get not an increase of some hundred per centum, it is a bad season, and an unfrequent occurrence.

"O fortunatos nimium," &c. as Virgil has it, or "he would be too happy a dog, if he only knew how to estimate his good fortune." But this man, favored of fortune; this cultivator, whose reward is a direct consequence of his labor; this farmer, who has a deed recorded of a portion of the earth—a part of the solar system—a particle of the universe, from which no ejector but death can oust him, and even small-buck cannot injure the title of the heirs—this ungrateful farmer himself is apt to forget his blessings, and to complain of hardship and the times. "The times! what are the times to him, unless the seasons mentioned by the Preacher, 'a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted?'"

He should have no money to borrow, and no notes to pay. Now end then a bee may sting him, but he

avoids Jack Cade's peril from the bee's wax. "Some say," says this popular reformer, "that it is the bee that stings; but I say it is the bee's wax, for I did but seal a bit of paper, and I have not been mine own man ever since."

If the farmer has not much thought, the exemption frees him from much care. His countenance is never "sicklied over by the pale cast of thought," but it is round, streaked, and ruddy, as the sunny side of a pearmain. His hand is hard, but his heart is soft. He has simplicity of character, and that preserves all his virtues; pickles all his good qualities.

Robinson Crusoe excites not our envy; we sigh not "for a lodge in some vast wilderness;" our aspirations are for a house with a gable end, a well with a sweep, and a moss grown bucket; a dobin, a dog that answers to the name of Towzer, a garden, a farmer's employment, and a farmer's appetite.—*Boston Courier.*

POPULATION.—A square mile contains 3097,606 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 13,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, which the Grecians represent as one end seeing the sun rise, and the other as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could all have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might therefore be ridden round in an hour by Mr. Osbaldeston, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

THE DOUBTFUL PRAYER OF A DOUBTING MAN.—Sir William Windham mentions, that just before the battle of Blenheim he heard a common soldier pray—"O God! if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul!"

An eccentric preacher, in his address to his congregation lately, observed that "there is as much chance for a drunken man to inherit the kingdom of heaven as there is for a pig to climb up an apple-tree and sing like a nightingale."

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—A dandy fell into the fire on Tuesday night, and being unable to rise, his head was entirely consumed; luckily there was nothing in it of value.

A BILL concerning the Gold Coins of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gold Coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of fine gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of fine gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of fine gold, and 64 1-2 grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents: and also, gold coins to contain twenty three and two-tenths of a grain of pure gold, and twenty-five and eight-tenths of a grain of standard gold, are to be of the value of one dollar; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of such weight, according to their said respective values, and when of less than such weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold and silver deposits for coinage, after the thirty-first day of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making such deposit: deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver, one half of one per centum; Provided that no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3: And be it further enacted, That all good coins of the United States, mined anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments, at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per penny-weight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, 1834.

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White-street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, and economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful, as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

FOUND In Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag, containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome-street, of Wm. Parrell, and paying for this advertisement. je5

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers.

The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the

"Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, deformed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widows.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an over-seer.

Widow's factory pays from \$10 to \$43 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Medford, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. ml

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. ml

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1.00. je2

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00.

" 6 months, 15 00 | " 2 weeks, 2 00.

" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50.

" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75.

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.

Persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

WANTED—A carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.